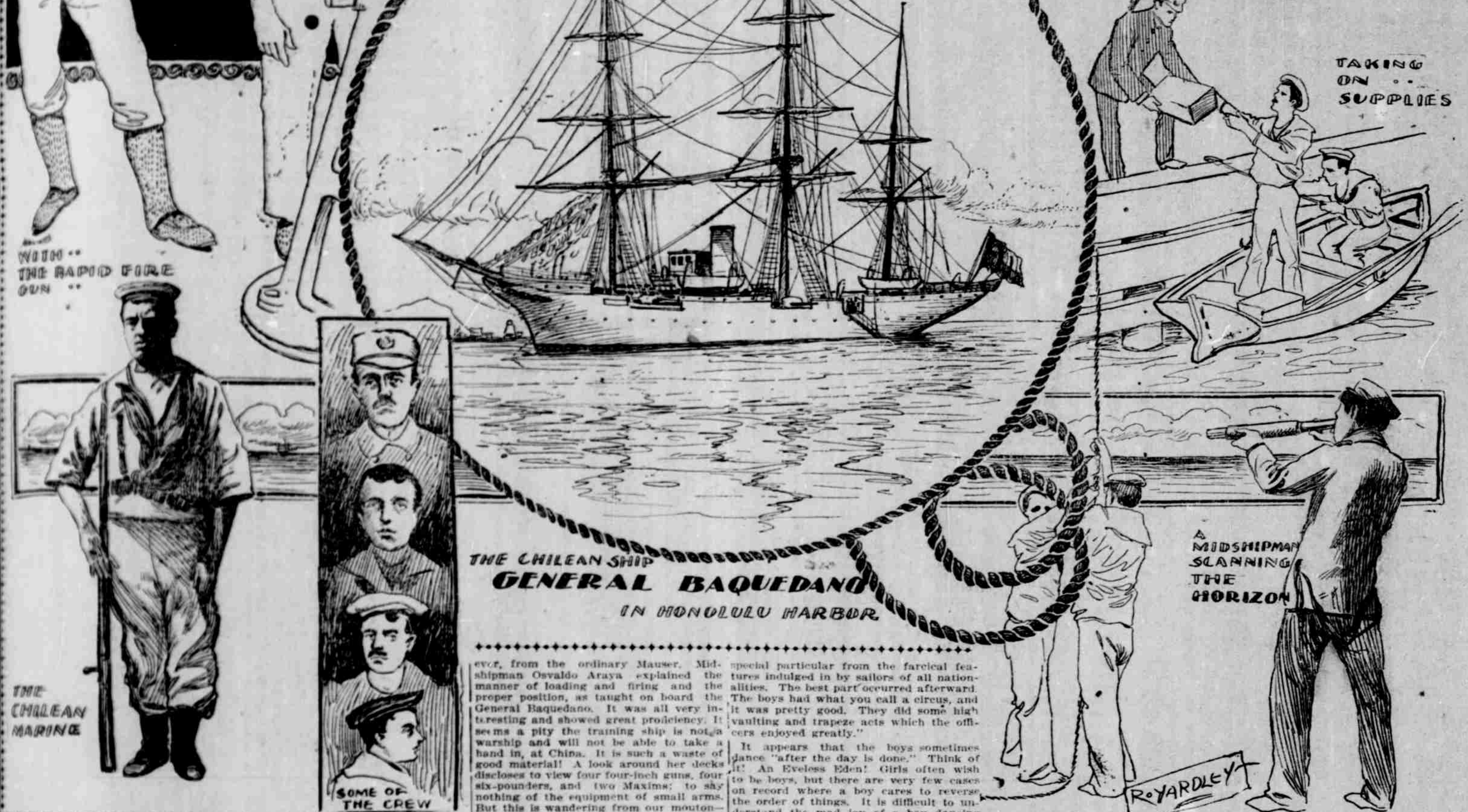


THE ABOARD THE CHILEAN CRUISER



THE CHILEAN SHIP
GENERAL BAQUEDANO
IN HONOLULU HARBOR.

TAKING
ON
SUPPLIES

A MIDSHIPMAN
SCANNING
THE
HORIZON

R. YARDLEY

ever, from the ordinary Mauser. Midshipman Osvaldo Araya explained the manner of loading and firing and the proper position, as taught on board the General Baquedano. It was all very interesting and showed great proficiency. It seems a pity the training ship is not a warship and will not be able to take a hand in at China. It is such a waste of good material! A look around her decks discloses to view four four-inch guns, four six-pounders, and two Maxims; to say nothing of the equipment of small arms. But this is wandering from our mouton—or rather, breakfast. The regular breakfast is at noon and this meal is what the French would call a déjeuner à la fourchette, inasmuch as it is a full meal. The rules on board are that but two heavy meals (breakfast and dinner) are to be served each day. Then comes an interim for diary and log-writing, and during this time all books and papers are straightened and arranged in order. It may be as well to explain now that all places of interest in each port are visited for a double purpose. Photos are collected and notes taken, which can be referred to at any time. In this way much of actual value, beyond the mere sight-seeing, is laid away for an emergency. It is an object lesson in itself.

Then follows another course of study in sailing, reefing, etc., and as all the afternoon work is done in the open air, it takes the place of calisthenics, as every muscle of their lithe young bodies is brought into active play. From 3 o'clock to 4 comes the midshipmen's exercises, followed by that of the boys, from four to five. They dine at 6:30 and during dinner the brass band plays thoroughly cosmopolitan airs. The Chilean national air is called "Cancion Nacional de Chile." It is said to be beautiful, but untranslatable! At any rate, not a boy would risk trying it, fearing to do it an injustice.

After dinner there is another drill and then—"pau" for the day! Strange to say, the boys do not appear to be musical. This strikes one as being odd, knowing the fondness for music evinced by even the ordinary German, French, English and American sailors. But these lads seldom sing and there were no stringed instruments to be seen in either officers' midshipmen's or sailors' quarters.

Midshipman Lionel Raby explained it in a way, by saying the Chilean music was dying out and today was seldom heard outside of rustic localities. "Anyhow," said he, "the art of boys we have now are not musical and don't seem to care for music. They would rather climb the rigging and play monkey antics than sing a song. They are full of life."

Continuing, Midshipman Raby said: "We crossed the line on the 9th of June. We had the usual fun with old Father Neptune and I can't say it varied in any

special particular from the farcical features indulged in by sailors of all nationalities. The best part occurred afterward. The boys had what you call a circus, and it was pretty good. They did some high vaulting and trapeze acts which the officers enjoyed greatly."

It appears that the boys sometimes dance "after the day is done." Think of it! An Eveless Eden! Girls often wish to be boys, but there are very few cases on record where a boy cares to reverse the order of things. It is difficult to understand the mad joy of a boy dancing with a girl. A girl dancing with a girl pales into insignificance after that! But a brighter, merrier band of lads it would be impossible to find than that big family of clear-eyed, clear-skinned, bronzed and courteous boys. "The stranger with in their gates"—or, more properly speaking, upon their decks—will meet with true, sailor-like hospitality. The lads are almost certainly well treated and well fed. On board this training ship were numerous comforts for these far away from home boys, such as the covered upper deck, where it is possible to parade on the sunniest or rainiest day. The advantages of such a free, active, healthy life; the opportunity of foreign travel, as well as the stern, almost military discipline, are readily to be seen. Here is laid a solid foundation of grit, endurance and obedience, which will materially aid them when turned out to fight the battle of life.

The General Baquedano is a fine vessel. She is painted white, with gold ornamentation upon her bow. She is of 2,500 tons displacement, ship-rigged, with triple expansion engines. She goes under sail, except when nearing port. Then her steam power is used. Her decks are scrupulously clean and everything betokens the extreme care and discipline enforced by her officers. The Chilean flag, floating out to the breeze, had a friendly look. It is red, white and blue, with a white star. The Captain's cabin is fitted up in red plush with luxurious trimmings. It is large and commodious. The midshipmen's messroom, crowded with jolly, laughing lads, is also roomy and comfortable. Here they study and one or two had their maps and atlases spread out. Others sat around a table drawing charts and the sixteen days' run from San Francisco was shown—almost a direct line, by the way, "following the wind." They were beautifully drawn and their work is thorough. It reflects great credit upon the naval instructor. Some fine photographs of Valparaiso were shown and among them were several views of Antofagasta, which the Chileans have taken from the Peruvians and Bolivians, and another place called Africa, was taken from the Peruvians. One young midshipman, whose manners and Spanish were perfect, but whose

English was indifferent, caused much merriment among his comrades by trying to explain the relative position of the two cities.

The General Baquedano was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1898, especially for the Chilean Government. Some idea of her speed may be gathered from the fact of her having won a silver cup, in a race with an English vessel on her trial trip at Gravesend, August 29, 1899. The cup is massive and handsomely engraved. It rests on a shelf covered with black velvet and is encased in glass, secured to the wall.

One particular feature of this training ship is worth noting. The passageway is wide and extends only one side of the

vessel. That allows extra room for the hospital bunks and also gives greater space to cabins and messrooms. The General Baquedano is in no sense a man-of-war, having been designed wholly with a view to the practical training of Chile's young sailors. She has on board, all told, 300 souls—a captain, second captain, five lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, twenty-six midshipmen, first and second-class, and the remainder comprise the future navy-men, including the crew.

Midshipman Lionel Raby spoke of Hawaii's "perfect climate." He said it was "not nearly so tropical, as regards heat, as Northern Chile, and Southern Chile was too cold and rainy to be pleasant. Honolulu was well-nigh perfect."

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AN OLD familiar quotation says: "All the world loves a lover." An equally true and trite one might be added for this occasion, "Half the world loves a sailor." We know the fashion, nowadays, to be nautical, and though not all of us have made more than a few voyages—yet it is nothing the majority of us enjoy more than a breath of clean salt air and the jolly Jack-tars.

The Chilean training ship, General Baquedano, which, after several days in Honolulu harbor, up-anchored for Yokohama yesterday, are over 150 boys who sailed over the "bounding main" of "blue sea" for many thousands of miles. Think out, if you can, what the boys know—and you don't know—of chronometers, helms and rigging; of the flying ends of the halibut line, of letting go the halibut line, of running under the foremast, or running under the mainmast. All this kind of thing is to be a sort of Chinese puzzle to even the most experienced sailor.

The midshipmen—and they really are midshipmen in the English sense, and not according to our American interpretation—undergo a similar course of study to that pursued in the English navy. Midshipman Lionel Raby said laughingly yesterday when asked with him aboard the Chilean training ship, "We are patterned after the English, and in our course of studies, training and exercises, come pretty closely to it."

The midshipmen, both first and second-class, have taken a four years' course at the Naval Academy, which institution is

closely allied, in its aims and affiliations, to our own famous Annapolis.

The examination of the midshipmen in practical seamanship, signalling, gunnery, charts, etc., will take place on board the General Baquedano next October, and they confidently expect to graduate with honors, for the discipline on board is strict and very little time is given up to idling. In fact, it seems to be largely "all work and no play" once they are out of port. And as the exception proves the rule, these Jack-tars are by no means dull boys.

The Academy curriculum being, to a great extent, theoretical, the Chilean Government decided, as her navy has grown to be of importance, to send a certain number of midshipmen to sea each year, that they might assimilate, in a practical form, the theoretical knowledge gathered in the Naval Academy.

The boys, on the contrary, who are being trained to be the future naval officers of Chile, do not have to pass an examination until they return to Valparaiso next March. The course being for but one year, those who graduate, will be qualified and dismissed; whereas those who fail will be expected to take a second year's voyage, with its consequent studies. And, of course, a new set of boys will be shipped aboard. Many of the lads are very young, several being but fourteen years of age and looking even younger.

They are all required to have what we call a "common school education," and can read, write, spell and cipher correctly. The Chilean lads not only have a naval instructor and go through a thorough practical course of studies, but they also learn gunnery and rifle practice.

Their hours are long. The Plumbers' Association, now agitating the eight-hour labor question, would be scandalized by the lack of "kicking" spirit manifested by these young disciples of Neptune. They rise at 6 a. m. Then comes cleaning up, and at seven coffee is served. Then study and lessons begin, including geography, and at 9 o'clock the rifle drill takes place. The rifles used are the Chilean Mauser. The action is rapid and they are not complicated. They are a trifle different, however,

MUST LOOK OUT FOR MAIL KEYS

The Greatest Care Required of Postmasters by Uncle Sam.

When the postmasters of the Hawaiian division of Uncle Sam's great postal system are conversant with the regulations governing their duties, they should be given ratings as having attained the highest record in memorials. These iron-clad rules nearly drove out of office the old postmasters of the Hawaiian Republic, and the native holders simply held up their hands in consternation at the way the postmaster General of the United States handed out volumes of instructions. Gradually, however, Postmaster Flint convinced them that the regulations were worth holding, the only thing being considerable mem-

bered by W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, accompanies them:

To afford adequate means for the safe-keeping of Mail Keys, and leave no possible excuse for their being lost or even mislaid by Postmasters, safety chains have been provided by the Department to be used in the following manner:

1.—Every Mail Key must be kept attached to the safety chain, from which

it must never be removed until the key, from defect, damage, or other cause, is to be returned to the Department.

2.—Every Postoffice must use a table upon which the mails received are to be emptied, and to which all locked mail bags are to be brought for opening.

3.—One end of the safety chain must always be kept screwed fast to the inside of the drawer of such table, and both the chain and the key are to be kept therein when not in actual use.

4.—Such table (with a drawer) must be provided in every Postoffice of the third or fourth class, without expense to the Department, and in every case of refusal or failure on the part of a Postmaster to so provide and use such table the Postoffice will be discontinued, rather than suffer the Mail Key to be exposed to risk of being lost or mislaid by a disregard of this requisite precaution for its safety.

CUTS AND BRUISES QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

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WISE ON DEMOCRATS.

Sixteen-to-one Delegate Writes in the Aloha Aina.

John H. Wise has signed a communication in the Aloha Aina, a native paper, of which the following is a translation:

"The Democratic party is the party of Cleveland, who tried to restore the monarchy but failed because the Republicans, the party who robbed the Hawaiians of their independence, controlled Congress. The Democrats are against annexation and are opposed to any attempt that will rob the people of their rights. The Democratic party is the party of the poor, and will see that equal rights are given to all, regardless of whether a man is rich or poor."

"The Democratic party gave to the Hawaiian people full civil rights, and were not beguiled into accepting bribe money from W. O. Smith and others, who represent the Republican party here today. The Democratic party is the party that will benefit the native Hawaiians, because it will not sanction any measure that will deprive us of our rights, and will oppose those who in the past seven years have done everything to deny us those rights."

"It is for these reasons that the white people here who sympathize with the Hawaiians, and some of the Hawaiian people themselves, have joined the Democratic party, believing that recognition can only be obtained through that party, a political party strong and influential enough in Congress to defeat the purposes of our enemies—the Missionaries—who have been our enemies during the past seven

years, and who are our enemies today.

"It is true that in the Democratic ranks are found some annexationists, but this fact will not hurt the natives, for there are only a few of them—not sufficient to make their influence felt. The wants and wishes of our white sympathizers and those Hawaiians who love their country, will be heard, for they constitute the great majority of the people who have joined the Democratic party. The more the natives are who join our party, the less influence will these annexationists have in the Democratic party."

IS LEPROSY CURABLE?

That lepers may be cured if they will only keep from eating fish, was recently asserted in a lecture at the Polytechnic (London) by Jonathan Hutchinson. The speaker, as reported by the London correspondent of The Medical News (July 7), "showed a case of recovery from leprosy, remarking that he would use the term 'cure' but for his awe of certain capricious critics, for the patient had permanent anesthesia of the hands and, to a less extent, of his feet. All evidence of active leprosy, however, had been absent for six years. The words 'cure' and 'recovery' meant cessation of disease processes, not absolute restoration to normal condition. He mentioned another case of a florid, healthy-looking man quite blind from leprosy, whose hands were to some extent helpless from anesthesia and muscular atrophy. But for fifteen years he

was free from aggressive symptoms. . . . The treatment consisted in small doses of arsenic, liberal diet, and abstinence from fish. In about eighteen months all traces of patches had disappeared from his hands and feet. From that time unusual slow restoration progressed, the hands became less dusky and somewhat less numb, and the ulnar nerves smaller. The patient enjoyed good health except that he suffered from dyspepsia.

"As long ago as 1879 Mr. Hutchinson published a case of recovery from leprosy. A woman returned from Barbadoes with leprosy in the most severe form—the tubercular. In the course of years whilst residing in England, she recovered, but her hands remained numb and crippled. She was enjoined to abstain from fish. Mr. Hutchinson since then has seen many cases of recovery of lepers who have come from abroad to reside in England. The same observation has been made in America as to Norwegian lepers."

The Sunday school teacher—"Clarence, can you give an instance in your own knowledge in which a good deed brings its own reward?" The boy—"Yes'm. When we give Doctor Fourtly a big purse of money and a summer vacation we don't have to go to church again till next fall."

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